

**UNOFFICIAL COMMUNICATION**

Application No. 09/838,532

**PROPOSED CLAIMS FOR DISCUSSION ONLY - DO NOT ENTER**

24-27 (Canceled).

28. (Previously Added) A method for improving execution performance of foreign binary code on a native computer system, the method comprising:

managing an association between the foreign binary code and a translated code, wherein the translated code is stored in either a volatile memory or a non-volatile memory;

identifying a portion of the translated code that is associated with a corresponding portion of the foreign binary code from either the volatile memory or the non-volatile memory;

if the identified portion of the translated code is stored in the non-volatile memory, transferring the identified portion of the translated code from the non-volatile memory to the volatile memory without significant modifications;

performing a set of optimizing transformations on a portion of the translated code stored in the volatile memory to generate a transformed portion of the translated code, wherein the transformed portion includes improved execution performance characteristics; and

storing the transformed portion in the non-volatile memory.

29. (Previously Added) A binary translation system for use with a native computer system to provide software compatibility with a foreign computer system, the binary translation system comprising:

dynamic binary translator software comprising:

a plurality of binary translators, each binary translator configured to optimize a translated binary code at a designated optimization level; and

a plurality of dynamic support routines for use by the plurality of binary translators;

a code cache configured to store a most recently used portion of a translated binary code, wherein the translated binary code corresponds to a foreign binary code compiled for use with the foreign computer system, and wherein the code cache is implemented using a

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portion of a volatile memory of the native computer system, the code cache being available only to the binary translation system and the translated binary code;

first set of logic configured to retrieve contents from the code cache in response to corresponding foreign code branch events;

a non-volatile database configured to store optimized portions of the translated binary code; and

second set of logic configured to retrieve contents from the non-volatile database in response to corresponding portions of the foreign binary code being discovered in the volatile memory of the native computer system and transfer retrieved contents to the code cache.

30. (Previously Added) The binary translation system of claim 29, wherein the non-volatile database is concealed from the foreign binary code by means of a separate external storage device attached to a peripheral channel of the native computer system.

31. (Currently Amended) The binary translation system of claim 29, wherein the non-volatile database is concealed from the foreign binary code by means of a peripheral access filtering mechanism;

wherein accesses from the foreign binary code to a storage device storing the non-volatile database ~~from the foreign binary code~~ are analyzed by the binary translation system;

wherein accesses are allowed if such accesses target the foreign binary code and any accompanying data sets;

wherein accesses are disallowed if such accesses target storage space occupied by the non-volatile database; and

wherein overall capacity and related parameters of the storage device ~~communicated non-volatile database~~ attributed to the foreign binary code are corrected to account for resulting loss of usable space in the same way on the storage device.

32. (Previously Added) The binary translation system of claim 29, wherein the second set of logic is further configured to:

intercept a foreign code-initiated external storage access operation by the binary translation system;

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maintain an association structure, filled to provide associations between a computer system memory address group and an external storage address group, the external storage address group expressed in terms of logical blocks or any other suitable entities;

for any storage-to-memory read operations, update the association structure to note which memory addresses get loaded from which logical blocks, wherein the loaded memory addresses are subsequently monitored against future modification attempts by the foreign binary code;

for any memory-to-storage write operations, update the association structure to note which memory addresses get stored to which logical blocks, wherein the memory addresses are subsequently monitored against future modification attempts by the foreign binary code, and search the non-volatile database for optimized translated binary code sequences associated with now overwritten logical blocks and invalidate any such sequences;

for any modification attempt on the monitored memory addresses, perform the invalidation of the corresponding association;

for optimized translated binary code sequences saved into the non-volatile database, save the associations between the foreign binary code address groups and the corresponding logical blocks, thereby associating the optimized translated binary code sequences with a group of logical blocks;

should a need to search for an optimized translated binary code for a group of foreign binary code memory addresses arise, check an association table to find which logical blocks supplied the foreign binary code that is now available at the corresponding foreign binary code memory addresses;

should an association be discovered in the association table, search the non-volatile database to locate the optimized translated binary code sequences associated with the association table-reported logical blocks numbers; and

should a sequence be successfully discovered in the database, load the corresponding optimized translated binary code from the database into the code cache and attach the loaded code to address mapping facilities, thereby directing all future execution of the foreign binary code at the specified foreign address to the optimized translated binary code.

33. (Currently Amended) The binary translation system of claim 2932, wherein the second set of logic is further configured to:

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for each optimized translated binary code sequence saved into the non-volatile database, save an image of the source foreign binary code into the non-volatile database; store an image of the foreign binary code translated into optimized translated binary code sequences together with the aforementioned sequences into the database;

associate each optimized binary translated binary code sequence with the corresponding foreign code image;

should a need to search for an optimized translated binary code for a group of foreign code memory addresses arise, search the database for the foreign code image identical to the actual contents of the memory at the memory addresses;

should such an image be successfully located in the database, load the corresponding optimized translated binary code from the database into the code cache and attach the loaded code to address mapping facilities, thereby directing all future execution of the code at the specified foreign address to the optimized translated binary code.

34. (Previously Added) The binary translation system of claim 33, wherein the second set of logic is further configured to:

calculate a set of uniform identification values for every foreign code image being stored to the database, said set of values calculated in such a way as to provide a digest of contents of the image with a relatively low collision rate, said digests being smaller, faster and easier to effectively compare than the foreign code images;

associate the digests with the foreign code images;

should a need to search for an optimized translated binary code for a group of foreign code memory addresses arise, calculate the digest for the actual contents of the memory at the memory addresses;

compare the calculated digest against all the digests for the images stored in the database to identify a set of images whose contents produce the same digest;

for each image in the identified set of images, order a complete image comparison to find an image identical to the actual contents of the memory at the memory addresses; and

should such an image be successfully discovered in the database, load the corresponding optimized translated binary code from the database into the code cache and attach the loaded code address mapping facilities, thereby directing all future execution of the code at the specified foreign address to the optimized translated binary code.

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35. (Currently Amended) The binary translation system of claim 3234, further comprising a third set of logic configured to retrieve contents from the non-volatile database should the second set of logic becomes unable to maintain a reliable association structure for one or more storage devices in the binary translation system or fail to locate suitable optimized translated binary codes. ~~wherein should the search in the association structure fail to locate any association between the foreign memory addresses and the logical blocks, or should the search in the database fail to locate any optimized binary translated codes associated with the source storage blocks, the second set of logic is engaged to perform database retrieval.~~